



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/328
S/26334
19 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN
MILITARY FORCES FROM THE
TERRITORIES OF THE BALTIC
STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 19 August 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit for your information the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania on 19 August 1993 concerning the unilateral suspension by the Russian Federation of the withdrawal of its armed forces from the territory of Lithuania (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the distribution of the present letter and the annexed statement as a document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Algimantas GURECKAS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/150.

ANNEX

Statement issued at Vilnius on 19 August 1993 by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania

The schedule for the withdrawal of the military forces of the Russian Federation from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, signed on 8 September 1992 by representatives of the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation and deposited with the United Nations, has until now been adhered to. This has strengthened the mutual trust between the two countries and created favourable conditions for the resolution of other matters of mutual concern.

On 19 August 1993, the Ministry of National Defence of Lithuania received a statement from the Defence Ministry of the Russian Federation stating that the withdrawal of the armed forces of the Russian Federation from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania is being suspended.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania expresses its great concern over this decision by the Russian Federation and states that Lithuania has up to now consistently fulfilled its international obligations with regard to the Russian Federation. Consequently, Lithuania views this unilateral decision by the Russian Federation as an attempt to apply political pressure upon the process of negotiations under way between Lithuania and the Russian Federation with the intent to change Lithuania's position. This position is founded upon the will of the Lithuanian people, expressed in a nationwide referendum held on 14 June 1992, on the question of the withdrawal of Russian forces and compensation for damages.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania draws attention to the necessity to execute unconditionally all agreed-upon arrangements; by disregarding those agreements the Russian Federation ignores universally recognized principles of international law.

Nevertheless, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania expresses the hope that the Russian Federation will withdraw its remaining armed forces from Lithuania by 31 August 1993, the date indicated in the withdrawal timetable, and by doing so will demonstrate that good-neighbourly relations are being maintained on the basis of international legal norms.

Lithuania is prepared to continue the political dialogue with the Russian Federation concerning all questions of mutual concern.



Security Council

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S/26335
20 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that, following the necessary training exercises in coordination with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the United Nations now has the initial operational capability for the use of air power in support of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I should be grateful if you would convey this information to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



Security Council

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S/26336
20 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that I have shared the contents of your letter to me of 18 August (S/26335), in which you informed me that the United Nations now has the initial operational capability for the use of air power in support of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with all members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council



Security Council

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S/26337
20 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached report addressed to me on
20 August 1993 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International
Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

REPORT OF THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

INTRODUCTION

1. It will be recalled that the latest round of peace talks to resolve the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina started on 27 July 1993. Since then the Co-Chairmen have submitted two reports to the Security Council. The present report provides information on developments in the peace talks since the submission of the last report (S/26260).

I. CONSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENT, ANNEXES AND RELATED INSTRUMENTS

2. Since the submission of the last report, the parties have continued their deliberations to settle the annexes and other instruments related to the Constitutional Agreement. All of the annexes to the Constitutional Agreement have been finalized, as well as a preliminary bilateral treaty between the Union of Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia on the access of the former to two Adriatic ports.

3. The parties carefully reviewed and confirmed provisions to which they had earlier given their agreement with regard to the organization of the police and human rights, especially the right of refugees and displaced persons to return.

4. All these instruments, which are to be appended to an agreement relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina, will be reproduced in an addendum to the present report.

II. DELIMITATION OF THE CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS

5. In their previous report to the Security Council, the Co-Chairmen noted that the parties were in essential agreement on the core areas to be allocated to each of the three Constituent Republics. They provided detailed information on the main areas that were still to be resolved by the parties in their efforts to draw the boundaries of the three Constituent Republics (see S/26260, paras. 30-37). Since then the parties have continued their efforts to reach agreement in bilateral and trilateral meetings, assisted by the good offices of the Co-Chairmen. The results of these negotiations are reflected in the attached map (appendix I).

6. As at 20 August 1993, the parties had worked out arrangements to place Sarajevo (see attached map, appendix II) under the administration of the United Nations for a period of up to two years and to place Mostar under the administration of the European Community for a similar period (subject to agreement by the European Community). Detailed arrangements were worked out in respect of demarcations in the town of Brcko (see attached map, appendix III), and there were lengthy discussions regarding the towns of Gornji Vakuf, Donji Vakuf, Bugojno and Travnik. The Serb side agreed to a special road

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linking Gorazde and Zepa which will be part of the territory of, and administered and policed by, the Muslim majority republic.

7. In the light of these developments, on 20 August 1993 the parties agreed to issue the following statement:

"The Co-Chairmen today met President Izetbegovic. They then met Dr. Karadzic and Mr. Boban in the presence of Presidents Milosevic, Bulatovic and Tudjman. The Co-Chairmen later met all heads of delegations.

"Based on the constitutional and related documents already worked out, and the discussions over the last two days, the Co-Chairmen have given the three sides a package containing the constitutional papers and a map (attached) reflecting the discussions that have taken place among the parties. They will return home to explain the map and will come back to Geneva for a final meeting on Monday, 30 August 1993."

Appendix I

UNION OF REPUBLICS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

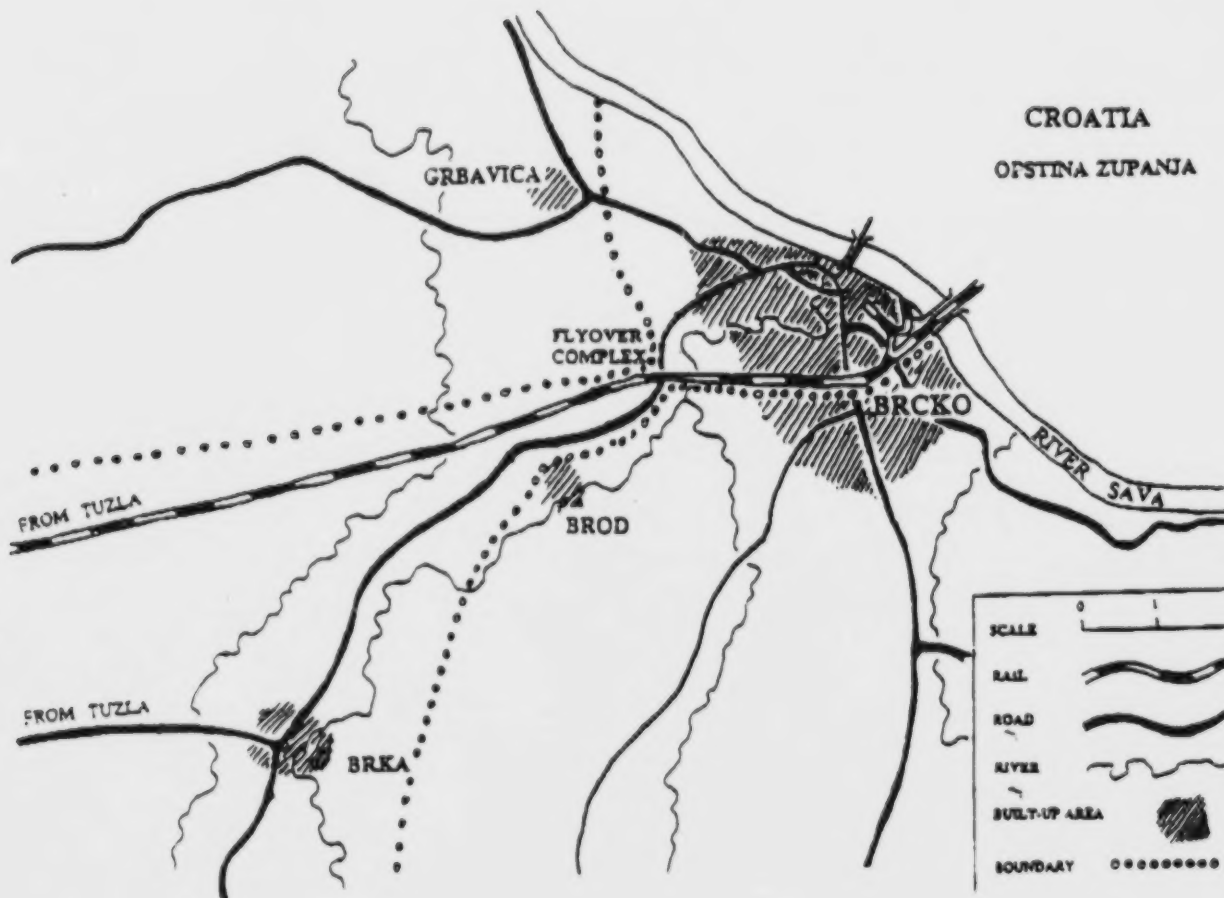


----- ZEPA-GORAZDE LINK ROAD WHICH IS PART OF
THE MUSLIM MAJORITY REPUBLIC

Appendix II



Appendix III





Security Council

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S/26338
21 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 17 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF GUYANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, concerning the embargo against Haiti, has the honour to state that the Government of Guyana recognizes the urgent need for an early, comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the crisis in Haiti in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

Accordingly, the Government of Guyana has acted strictly in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 841 (1993), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 3238th meeting on 16 June 1993.



Security Council

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GENERALS/26339
23 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABICLETTER DATED 19 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi national airspace for purposes of reconnaissance and provocation during the period 9 to 15 August 1993.

9 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Halibah, Samawah, Shatrah, Khidr and Qal'at Salih.

10 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 34 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 51 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Shatrah, Samawah, Salman and Busayyah.

11 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 56 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Shatrah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

12 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 35 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Qal'at Sukkar, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Khidr, Ushbayjah and Shatrah.

13 August 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was reported in the northern region on 13 August 1993.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah, Salman and Lasaf.

14 August 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile activity was reported in the northern region on 14 August 1993.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Salman, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah.

15 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 8,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: No hostile activity was reported in the southern region on 15 August 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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S/26340
23 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit to you the attached letter, dated
21 August 1993, by the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, addressed to your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document
of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 21 August 1993 from the President of the
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the
President of the Security Council

The talks in Geneva have recessed for the next 10 days. Our delegation and I are returning to Sarajevo to submit the proposed plan for the review and debate of our Parliament.

I wish to make it clear that in submitting the plan for our citizens' review, we have not approved the plan as it is. Similarly, no individual element of the plan can be affirmed unless the whole plan is accepted.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President of the Presidency



Security Council

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23 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3266th meeting, on 23 August 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border":

The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the continuing violence and armed conflict in Tajikistan, at the escalating crisis along the Tajik-Afghan border, and at the risk of the conflict threatening the peace and stability of Central Asia and beyond.

The Council stresses the urgent need for the cessation of all hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border. It urges the Government of Tajikistan and all opposition groups to accept as soon as possible the need for an overall political solution and to participate in a negotiating process for the early establishment of a cease-fire and eventual national reconciliation with the widest possible participation of all political groups and all the regions of the country. The Council looks to the Government of Tajikistan and all opposition groups to observe basic political rights of all groups in Tajikistan, in order to promote a lasting reconciliation and to achieve full compliance with the principles to which Tajikistan is committed as a participating State in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The Council reaffirms the necessity to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tajikistan and all other countries of the region and the inviolability of their borders.

The Council welcomes efforts by regional parties aimed at stabilizing the situation. In particular, the Council welcomes the 7 August 1993 Moscow summit of Heads of State and Government from the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, at the initiative of the Russian Federation, and the 6-7 July 1993 Istanbul summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), and their decisions aimed at peaceful solutions to the problems on the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Furthermore, it welcomes the efforts of the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe (CSCE). The Council recognizes the actions of the Governments of Afghanistan and Tajikistan which created new negotiating bodies aimed at reducing tension along their common border.

The Council draws attention to the critical humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and the Tajik refugee camps in northern Afghanistan and the need for additional humanitarian assistance. Stabilizing the situation along the Tajik-Afghan border should assist UNHCR in performing its mission. The Council calls upon the Government of Tajikistan to continue to assist in the return and reintegration of all Tajiks who fled this civil war and who wish to return to their homes.

The Council expresses appreciation for the Secretary-General's report of 16 August 1993 (S/26311) and welcomes the Secretary-General's proposals to extend the mandate of his Special Envoy until 31 October 1993 and to extend the tenure of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan for a period of three months. In light of the unstable situation on the Tajik-Afghan border, the Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to dispatch his Special Envoy to Afghanistan and other countries in the region. The Council also welcomes the receptivity of the Secretary-General to possible requests from the parties for United Nations assistance in their efforts already under way and requests that he and his Special Envoy maintain close contact with the parties.

The Council looks forward to receiving periodic reports from the Secretary-General on his Special Envoy's mission and the Secretary-General's recommendations for ways the United Nations may assist in resolving the situation and for defining more clearly the possible ambit of United Nations involvement.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.



Security Council

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S/26342
23 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit to you the attached letter, dated
19 August 1993, by the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, addressed to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document
of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 19 August 1993 from the President of the Republic
of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the
Security Council

I regret to inform you that the violation of the human rights of Bosnian Muslims perpetrated by the HVO militias (Croatian Council of Defense) in Herzegovina has reached the extent of genuine human catastrophe.

Tens of thousands of people have been expelled from their homeland in order to create ethnically pure Croatian territories.

Men between the ages of 15 and 70 have been arrested and exposed to torture and to selective murder. In early June, the President of the SDA (Party for Democratic Action) in Herzegovina, Zijad Demirovic, was arrested in Mostar together with all the members of his family. Ever since, there has been no trace of him. The President of the SDA in Capljina, Mr. Boskajic, was ruthlessly murdered in front of his own house, before the eyes of his family and neighbours. Men are being detained in various concentration camps listed as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>Camp location</u>
Mostar	Helidrom, University building
Capljina	Dretelj, Army barracks on Grabovina, military warehouse in Gabela, a former cow farm in Celjevo
Stolac	Army barracks, Tobacco station, a school in Crnici, Steel factory
Vitina	Former agriculture complex
Ljubuski	Prison in Ljubuski
Prozor	Atomic shelter, UNIS, High school complex, Fire-fighters' House

All of the Muslim houses in the villages of Gubavica, Bivolje Brdo, Hasica Glavica, Stanojevici, Pijesci, Seves Polje, Skaljevina, and Lokve, as well as in the suburbs of Mostar, and in Cim and Ilici, have been burnt down. The mosques in the western parts of Mostar, as well as in the villages of Visici and Dubrave have been destroyed before the eyes of the ICRC and journalists who are witnessing the torture and expulsion of Muslims. Muslims are not allowed to leave Herzegovina unless they sign a statement by which they "voluntarily" relinquish all of their belongings. In Mostar alone, more than 8,000 of such statements have been coerced.

Stolac, Tasovcici, Capljina, Ljubuski, Visici, Celjevo, the Mostar quarters of Balinovac and Djikovina, as well as the quarters near the Mostar Cathedral

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and the building of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have been ethnically cleansed of the Muslim population. Many of the expelled people, the majority of whom are women and children, are now sieged in the eastern parts of Mostar - Blagaj and Pocitelj Polje and left without any food, water, medications or electricity.

We request the Security Council:

1. To immediately send representatives of UNHCR and UNPROFOR to Mostar and other endangered places, who will confirm the facts on the ground and report to the Security Council and the international community;
2. To urgently secure, through UNHCR, the delivery of the humanitarian aid to all of the expelled population in Mostar and in the concentration camps throughout Herzegovina;
3. To order the HVO (Croatian Council of Defense) to free all of the detained civilians, and to request that prisoners of war be treated according to the international conventions.

Once again, we also point out our request that the city of Mostar be declared a protected area.

It is unfortunate that I have to point out that the responsibility for the tragedy of the Bosnians and, in particular, of the Muslims in Bosnia lies, in addition to the two nationalistic armies, upon those in the international community who have imposed the "arms embargo" upon the Bosnian people, through which they have practically tied our hands behind our backs and abolished our right to self-defence guaranteed by the United Nations Charter.

Excellency, I urge you, at this time, to secure at least the right of survival to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina who have been denied the right to defend themselves.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President of the Presidency



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S/26343
24 August 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MILITARY
FORCES FROM THE TERRITORIES OF THE
BALTIC STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 August 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit for your information two statements issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania on 20 August (see annex I) and 22 August 1993 (see annex II) concerning the unilateral suspension by the Russian Federation of the withdrawal of its armed forces from the territory of Lithuania.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the distribution of the text of the present letter and its annexes as a document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Algimantas GURECKAS
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX I

Statement issued at Vilnius on 20 August 1993 by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania

On 20 August 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania received an official statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation concerning the suspension of the withdrawal of the armed forces of the Russian Federation from Lithuanian territory.

The Russian Federation, disregarding resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), its international obligations and world public opinion to the effect that the withdrawal of its armed forces should not be conditional on any other matter, has violated the agreement of 8 September 1992 between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation containing the timetable for the withdrawal of its armed forces from Lithuanian territory.

Lithuania considers the suspension of the withdrawal a violation of existing agreements and an attempt to exert political pressure upon the process of bilateral negotiations.

Lithuania considers as unfounded accusations that Lithuania has altered its negotiating position or that it is purposely delaying the pace of negotiations. Lithuania waited two months for a response to proposals submitted by the President of Lithuania to the Russian Federation on 21 May 1993. During the most recent round of talks in Moscow between the two State delegations, our negotiating partners refused to discuss the text of a draft final agreement on the withdrawal. The statement by the Russian Federation that the matter of compensations for damages is a new demand is unfounded. In its efforts to maintain good relations with neighbouring countries, Lithuania seeks to address any disagreements through negotiations. Lithuania therefore rejects the accusations by the Russian Federation that it is unwilling to resolve matters of mutual concern.

The aim of the Republic of Lithuania is to restore historical justice. Lithuania is prepared to use all available legal and diplomatic means to achieve this goal.

ANNEX II

Statement issued at Vilnius on 22 August 1993 by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania

On 22 August 1993, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation released another statement concerning the withdrawal of the armed forces of the Russian Federation from Lithuanian territory.

In the statement, Lithuania is once again accused of unwillingness to discuss an agreement by which the completion of the withdrawal of Russian military forces would be confirmed. The same statement outlines the position of the Russian Federation that it is free from any obligations to compensate for damages inflicted upon Lithuania after 1 January 1992, as well as any obligations to transfer to Lithuania a portion of armaments so as to restore the defensive capabilities of the Republic of Lithuania. The statement refers to rumoured threats being made against Russian officers and their families residing in Lithuania and asserts that the Russian Federation will respond to potential provocations swiftly and resolutely.

Of particular concern to Lithuania is the position contained in the statement that the Russian Federation no longer sees any purpose to continue bilateral negotiations concerning the withdrawal of Russian armed forces.

Consequently, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania states the following:

(a) It appears that the Russian Federation has begun a propaganda campaign directed against Lithuania, with the intent to portray Lithuania as the unreasonable party. An argument presented by the Russian Federation to support this claim is the extent of damages suffered by Lithuania throughout the entire period of the Soviet occupation (146 billion United States dollars), which is allegedly included in the draft documents presented by Lithuania. In actuality, it has been the position of the Government of Lithuania to discuss only the existence of damages and the principle of compensation of these damages;

(b) The responsibility for damages, including those incurred since the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has not disappeared simply because the negotiating process on this question has not been completed; and

(c) It is the official position of the Republic of Lithuania to ensure a peaceful environment for officers of the Russian Federation and their families residing in Lithuania, as well as the opportunity to depart the territory of Lithuania without hindrance. These conditions are indeed being secured. The position of Lithuania has not changed: negotiations are the only civilized means for the resolution of common problems. Attempts to resolve matters through other means - political, military or economic pressure - are unacceptable. Lithuania, unlike the Foreign Ministry of the Russian Federation, sees considerable purpose in the continuation of negotiations.
